MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.

Congress and the Ships.

The great fact suggested by the action of the Senate committee on the pavy bill, is that it insures a most liberal appropriation for the new fleet. The measure still carries an outlay of \$31,279,482, which is a reduction of less than \$268,000 from the amount fixed by the House.

Assuming, as we probably may, that the Senate will substantially confirm the action either of its own committee or of the House, we can, in the first place, count on four new battle ships of the Kearsarge type. Next, we have ten second-class torpedo boats assured, and also a choice between five firstclass 26-knot boats and three of 80 knots each. Perhaps the latter, which is the Senate committee's plan, may be preferred, since the great speed of the newest British torpedo-boat catchers has inspired our navy with the wish to turn out something to

However, the Senate committee does not diminish the aggregate of torpedo boats in the bill, as it adds two new Holland submarine craft. And the House may consen to this provision, since it depends on a suc cessful test of the submarine boat now building. The extension of the time limit for contracting for the ships authorized from 90 to 120 days is commendable.

Again, we find that the important addition of 1,000 enlisted men to the navy is concurred in; and although the provision for 500 more marines is stricken out, the Senate committee's action is doubtless based on the fact that Secretary HERBERT did not, in his report, ask for this latter increase.

We find preserved, too, the important provisions for reserve guns and projectiles for the navy and the auxiliary cruisers, and for additional torpedoes, and they are even supplemented by an item of \$50,000 for testing methods of throwing high explosives from ordinary guns on board ship.

In brief, while in details the Senate Committee has made some changes, the great result is a substantial concurrence in the most important features of the House bill already noted. Thus the most liberal contribution to the navy since its reconstruction was begun, thirteen years ago, seems to be assured, and the Fifty-fourth Congress will have a record of which it may well be

Why We Hear Nothing of Bayard. The Richmond Times expresses in well

chosen and not too extravagant words its admiration for the worthy gentleman who represents our country at the court of St. James's, and then asks this question:

"Why is it that, in all the discussion going on ab cratic party for President, we hear nothing of Mr. BATARD ?"

Probably because Mr. BATARD has practically declined the job. In a speech de livered last summer to the school children of Boston in Lincolnshire, England, our worthy Ambassador described the difficulties of the post in language which leaves no ground for the supposition that he aspires to it, or would under any consideration undertake its duties.

There is no bed of roses," said Mr. BAY-ARD to the school children, "for the man who occupies the position of President of the United States. He stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people-men who seek to have their own way, and men who seek to have that way frequently obstructed; and I tell you plainly that it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States "

That is one reason why, in all the discussion going on about a nominee for the Democratic party for President, we hear little or nothing about Mr. BAYARD.

American Claims in Cubs

A report is current in Havana that the Madrid Government has decided to pay no attention to American claims for losses suffered during the war in Cuba until the United States Government agrees not to intervene in the struggle.

The report is vague, because much depends on what is meant by intervention; but in any case such an agreement would be absurd. The recognition of Cuban belligerency by our Government no doubt carries with it thereafter the release of Spain from responsibility for damages inflicted by the insurgents on American property in Cuba. But does this release apply to all previously inflicted damages? So far as we are concerned, only a condition of domestic strife, not amounting to war, and therefore making the Spanish Government responsible for damages to the property of foreigners, exists up to the act of recognition. The claim of MORALES, for example, filed with our Consul, and based on the burning of his property by the

Cubans, appears to be one of this sort. But, recognition or no recognition, intervention or no intervention, the chances have been great of Spain's not paying our claims until years hence, even should she win; and it looks very much as if, in due time, they might be presented instead to the Government of Free Cuba.

West Point and Annapolis.

It is rather odd that there should be far too few service vacancies in prospect for this year's graduates at the Military Academy and too many for those of the Naval Academy. Unfortunately, they cannot even up by exchanging situations. And again, while surplus Annapolis cadets are sometimes transferred to the revenue cutter service, there is no such outlet for West Pointers. On the other hand, the latter have more than an offset in the law that allows them to be commissioned as additional Second Lieutenants, since they are always absorbed and assigned to specific companies before a year has passed.

The present situation at the two institumany naval graduates were commissioned, and a law reduced the number that could be taken into the service annually. It at Fourteenth street and Fifty-third street caused some disappointments at first, but this year, at length, there are more than places enough for all, with no worries carried through years, and no efforts to buy, beg, or bully one's commisston. In the various bills pending in Congress for the reorganization of the navy personnel, the provision is almost universal that no more ensigns shall be commissioned each year than shall be required to keep the number of officers at the legal maximum.

commissions, and there we come upon a annually makes such promotions. Someamong the Second Lieutenants are thus filled, as soon as the "additionals" of the previous year's graduates have been absorbed. The tendency has lately been to increase the number of promotions of this sort, and during the current year there have been more of them than ever before. This is one reason why so few vacancies exist for

the June graduates at West Point. One lesson of the situation seems to be that the bill of Mr. VILAS, pending in the Senate, for a large increase of the number of cadets at West Point, is premature and unwise. If Congress should reorganize the artillery and infantry, as has been proposed, in such a way as to increase the number of officers in the army, the graduating classes might well be larger. But, as the case stands, is it certain that commissions will be found even for the next group of enlisted men who may pass their examinations?

It is sometimes urged that more cadets should be educated than are needed for the army vacancies, the surplus being dismissed into civil life for call in case of exigency. But it is a question whether the State milltia forces and the instruction of schools by army officers ought not to be sufficient for that contingency, since there is no prospect of our needing a great volunteer army, like that of the civil war. Besides, that plan presupposes altering the law so as to discharge surplus graduates; and for that no one is ready just now. That a few of the best enlisted men should each year receive the shoulder straps is admitted universally, and nothing should be done to make that impossible.

A Happy Buckeye in Town.

The Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY HAHN of Mansfield, Ohio, a member of the Republican National Committee from that State, is one of the two Buckeye members of the celebrated firm of HANNA, HAHN, and HANDY, more familiarly known as Hustle, Hurrah and Holler. Mr. HANNA attends to new business. Mr. HAHN looks after old. Mr. HANDY is the sublimated descriptime boom advertisement writer, a business poet recking with enthusiasm and shadowy with whiskers. Mr. HANNA may be the master and directing genius of the firm, but he is fortunate in coadjutors of no doubtful talent. They supplement his gifts, and the result of these joint labors is that collection of Mc-KINLEY delegates which is the despair of ivals and the marvel of mathematicians.

Mr. HANNA sits at home and reads his five bushels of mail and receives computations from his partners, and also from his head clerk, the Hon. CHARLES HENRY GROSVENOR. Major HANDY is continually wandering on his own wings. Mr. HAHN frequently goes on missionary errands and works of colportage into parts of the infidels, West and East. Last week he passed five joyous days in this town; days joyous to him because he ound everywhere exactly what he was looking for, and joyous to New York because they gave her an opportunity of seeing a member of the active and successful firm of Hustle, Hurrah, and Holler.

It is unnecessary to say that New York was pleased with Mr. HAHN. He is an amiable man; he is intelligent; he is urbane, especially to reporters; he is not more than ordinarily positive except in regard to one subject, and he has a confidence, an enthusiasm, and a power of mind reading which are in themselves enough to make everybody like him, even if he were as crabbed and forbidding as he is gentle, gracious, and engaging.

Stern and rock-bound Monton men at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were deeply affected when Mr. HAHN assured them that Mr. Mc-KINLEY " will be nominated on the first ballot." The Hon. ABRAHAM GRUBER, a poetic and an impressionable soul, could hardly re strain his emotion when Mr. HAHN announced for the five hundredth time, and with a persuasive air of conviction, that "McKinley's nomination is a practical certainty, whether made on the first or second ballot." Even the cynical wit of Chelsea, the Hon. F. SEYMOUR GIBBS, a person hard to move, bit his lips when he learned from Mr. HAHN that "if a vote of Republicans could be taken in the various States of the Union before the National Convention meets, nearly every State would declare for McKinley by a handsome majority.

The prospect of certainties like these, spread out before the eye by Mr. HAHN in a thoroughly businesslike manner, was calculated to depress not only Mr. GIBBS, but all the MORTON men and REED men and ALLIson men. Mr. PLATT had foreseen Mr. HAHN's visit, and had escaped to the Everglades. He dreaded the effect upon himself of so much certainty eagerness. He was afraid that Mr. HAHN might convert him. The Hon. JOSEPH HENRY MANLEY was so impressed that he "absolutely refused to talk for publication on any subject," thereby clearly showing that the thoughts excited by the Mansfield missionary lay too deep for words. The Hon. CHARLES W. HACKETT is said to have taken a train for Utica on Saturday. Obviously he couldn't bear to stay here and see the ravages of Mr. HAHN.

Who went away from New York or who stayed in New York, was nothing to this smiling subsidiary HANNA. He had the town. He and Mr. McKINLEY. "I have kept my eyes and ears open," Mr. HAHN told a Tribune reporter, and well he might say so. No man ever brought to this town sharper eyesight and ears hearing. No man any where ever displayed a greater capacity for seeing and hearing things veiled from common eyes and sounds imperceptible coarser ears. "Here in New York," Mr. HAHN told the Tribune reporter, "as in every other city and town I have visited there is a strong feeling in favor of McKin-LEY's nomination. This grows out of no disposition to oppose Governor Morron, but comes from an innate conclusion that Mc-KINLEY is the man for President this time You find this sentiment on the street cars, in the workshops, in business offices, in hotel corridors, in elevated railway stations

wherever men meet and exchange views." It is instructive to think of the Hon WILLIAM McKINLEY HAHN rushing up and down elevators, interviewing workmen, exchanging views with the ticket choppers and the ticket takers and the porters, shoottions can easily be explained. Formerly too ing between the Battery and Harlem in order to estimate the McKINLEY sentiment on the elevated, urging the Broadway cars into a flercer speed by the impact of the boom which he drives or by which he is driven on. Happy man! He heard the cry "McKINLEY" from the buttons of policemen, from the horns of fishmen, the trumpet of the scissors grinder, and the unintelligible yell of the gentlemen who sell small and early strawberries from the cart tail. Newsboys and cable gongs, fire engines and ambulances, the whistles of tugs, and the roar of blastings all said "McKix-But the navy promotes no enlisted men to LEY!" to his rapturous car. He gazed at the crowds in the theatre difference between it and the army, which | embraced himself with the thought, "This is a McKINLEY crowd." He counted the peo-

said to himself, or louder: "Nine-tenths of them are for McKINLEY." He looked at the calm countenance of the Hon. EDWARD LAUTERBACH and then cried: "Twenty per

cent. of that man is for McKINLEY." In short, the Hon. WILLIAM MCKINLEY HARN enjoyed himself thoroughly in this town last week; and all lovers of a cheerful heart will hope that he will remain hereabouts for at least a week longer. If he can get hold of the Hon. GEORGE WASH-INGTON ALDRIDGE of Rochester and the Hon, BENJAMIN BEATUS ODELL of Newburgh, he will have no difficulty in convincing himself that they are McKINLEY men in masquerade.

How Parkburst Stands.

PARRHURST is reported by the Journal as saving in palliation of Dr. Mongan's theft of Dr. Putnam's sermon, that the Episcopal rector was worn out by his Lenten labors, and that when he started to write an Easter sermon, "he had reached that point when his productive energies failed to work;" and therefore, as the only resource, he saw an opportunity to do something which he would not have done under other circumstances, and he fell into the wrong."

This is only a new exhibition of the bluntness of the moral perceptions of PARK-HURST, or rather the total perversion of his moral sense. The most serious offence of Dr. Morgan was his deception, his false pretence, his lying; but, of course, PARK-HURST sees nothing discreditable or reprehensible in such behavior as that. A man who had no hesitation in going about at midnight, visiting vile resorts in the disguise of an old reprobate from the West, cannot be expected to be squeamish as to questions of honor. The moral sense of a professional Christian minister who hired abandoned women to make before him almost inconceivably shameful displays of their depravity, cannot be delicate to a troublesome fineness. A pastor who takes along with him a pink-faced young man of his flock to witness those vile exhibitions, and to dance with the shameless performers, cannot be supersensitive concerning decency and self-respect.

If Dr. MORGAN was too much exhausted to write a sermon of his own for Easter. there was nothing 'rong whatever in his hunting up a published sermon by another minister to read to his congregation. Even if he had not been exhausted, he would have been justified in borrowing the sermon on the ground simply that it was bet ter than any he himself could write. Very few ministers can turn out two sermons, or even one sermon a week without soon drying up their well of valuable thought, and more especially when they are expected to produce a finished and elaborate original discourse every time. Trustee FISHER complained the other evening that the sermons of the Rev. Dr. STIMson of the Broadway Tabernacle did not 'lift us up intellectually as well as morally." But he should have borne in mind that the strain of thus lifting up Brother FISHER, Brother CORNELIUS N. BLISS, and the rest of the Tabernacle brethren, may be greater than mortal endurance can stand. It may be beyond any human ability to bear, more especially when the attempt at the lifting has to be made every Sunday. If they were really hungry for Gospel truth, if their souls were elevated to heavenly heights, would those brethren be finding fault with the mere literary construction and intellectual standard of their pastor's sermons? Only when the hearts of the congregation are cold and their faith is weak are they thus fastidious in their criticisms of the spiritual feast set before them.

Even Dr. MORGAN'S preaching of Dr. PUTNAM's sermon on Easter Sunday, with out explaining its authorship, might have been made pardonable by his subsequent confession of his plagiarism; and his exhaustion, by reason of the fasting and the religious labors of Holy Week, would have been an extenuating circumstance. But there can be no forgiveness of the crafty deception he used in attributing to "a quaint old writer" a single one out of the many sentences he stole from curred only a few years ago. Even if such of moral depravity from which a man can only rise, as the theologians say, by the grace of Gop. Men will not believe him after he has once made such a revelation of his nature. Moreover, this lie was uttered the resurrection of the LORD, and after Dr. MORGAN was supposed to have been chastened and purified and elevated in spirit by

long fasting and prayer. When his theft was exposed, too, he told an utterly incredible story about having used Dr. PUTNAM's sermon simply from memory, and almost unconsciously. As it was the sermon of a Unitarian minister, it is not surprising that he hesitated to acknowledge its authorship to his Easter congregation; but being such, why did he, a Trinitarian pastor, preach it at all in his church on the feast of the Resurrection?

Such considerations do not occur to PARK-HURST. Naturally enough, he is not sensitive about false pretences and dishonorable practices. He has condemnation only for the Rev. Dr. LEE, the Newark minister who exposed all this dishonesty. Listen to what

PARKHURST SAYS: "I would rather be in Dr. Monoas's place than Dr. Lee's. The latter's letter sounds barsh and unfeeling, as though he had said: 'Here is a job, and I am going to do it. I am preaching here in Newark. I would like to preach in the metropolis, and I am going to show how the ministers in the metropolis get their

If Dr. LEE was "harsh and unfeeling" in exposing a clerical swindler, how is it with PARKHURST insulting Dr. LEE by attributing to him only mean and contemptible motives in the performance of his duty? PARK-HURST's offences against logic are almost as startling as his outrages against decency.

The Truce With the Devil.

It must have occurred to people who have paid any attention to the recent manceuvres of the Salvation Army that its warfare is no longer conducted against the devil. All the resources of the Army, all its strategy, and all its military tactics are now employed in the campaign for the subjugation of the American BOOTHS. The victories which "General" BOOTH bulletins with exultation are his captures of followers of BALLINGTON BOOTH, and not the rescue of souls from the dominion of SATAN.

This indicates, of course, that the "General" has made up his mind that the first necessity of the Army is its own salvation. He knows that unless he can quell the American mutiny and destroy its leaders, his military authority will fall into contempt everywhere. If the American BOOTHS are able successfully to resist his awful power, who among his other subordinates will continue to tremble under his terrible threatening?

Hence the old man has been obliged to

struggle. The telegraph cables between Indis and England and England and America have long been occupied in sending his orders and plans of campaign. He has despatched two of his daughters and one of his sons-in-law to conduct the operations against the American enemy, and his son HERRERT is at hand in Canada to support the assault. He has spared no expense, pecuniary or otherwise, in getting ready for a long and desperate war. His spies and emissaries are artfully introduced into the camp of the enemy, with instructions to stir up discontent and stimulate treachery; and every device permissi-ble in war, however detestable it may be in peace, is employed by the "General" for the destruction of the rebels. He has not been fighting the devil during all those years without having learned some of the tricks of the Old Adversary which he can put to effective use in his new campaign. Some of his methods of subterranean attack even suggest that the two may come to terms, and that there is an actual alliance between him and the Evil One.

At any rate, the Salvation Army triumphs of which the leaders are now boasting are simply their successful tactics in keeping paid subordinates in line and in tempting back some of the Salvationists who have gone over to the American BOOTHS. Their whole energy is expended in efforts to save the organization from the disintegration

A Bad Dam Bill.

The bill which has recently passed the Assembly, "for the purpose," as section 1 says, "of improving the navigation of the Hudson River, driving logs and the hydraulic power thereon, and checking freshets therein, and affording a better supply of water for the Champlain Canal," should die early in the Senate. The Board of nine Commissioners named in the bill shows that the central idea of the well-sounding project is "logs." Almost all of the nine are said to be interested in cutting timber for saw logs or for wood pulp.

The bill proposes to give to this Commission power to build a dam at every point where a dam has ever been in the Adirondacks, and at the outlet of Piseco Lake and the south branch of the Sacan daga River, to any height they may determine, and to take land for keepers' houses, and for highways through the woods. They shall apportion the expenses of these improvements, including the Commissioners' fees, on the properties adjudged to be benefited, but "said amounts so apportioned shall be paid by the voluntary contributions of those deriving the benefits from said improvements." "Voluntary contributions" can scarcely be expected from the properties protected from freshets along the Hudson River. The African of this bill is in the woods, certain sure. Somebody will pay for the improvements in advance.

For the protection of Hudson River navigation, by the preservation of the Adirondacks, we move that this high-sounding Board of Commissioners for improvements of the Hudson River" be not appointed, and that the bill in question be killed.

The Hon, GEORGE WASHINGTON ALDRIDGE of Rochester and Albany is one of the most ar-dent old-fashioned civil service reformers in the State: and it is a beautiful and an affecting picture to see him stroke civil service reform on ment and cool its fevered forehead in waters of the canal. But there is no great depth of water in the canal now. It is full of eager Republicans wading on to Albany for the purpose of getting a few shovelfuls of the uncounted and uncountable millions of patronage which Uncle Washington has ac

The Hon. Tom Tongue has been named for Congress by the Republicans of the First Oregon district, and the Hon, JACK MOON is Sparta, Tenn. Names of Illustrious statesmen and musical with silvery sound. The Hon. JOHN SHAVER of the Treasure Island district may be

The Democratic Conventions of forty out Dr. PUTNAM, a minister whose death oc- for the Hon. FIDDLESTICK BOB TAYLOR for Governor; and three of the other five gave no baseness be forgivable, it betokens a depth | instructions. Fiddlestick Bos is sure of the nomination, and all the feet in Tennessee, Democratic, Republican, Prohibitionist, and even Populist, are already beginning to shuffle and to pat the ground according to the immemorial ritual preliminary to the jig. The cliffs of the Cumberland have a deeper in a Christian pulpit on the great feast of and a steeper jag than ever. The Paint Rock runs actually red. The waters of Reelfoot foot it featly all day and all night, while the Harpeth performeth upon the harp. The locust trees club themselves for joy. It will be hard work getting in the crops this year unless they can be fiddled into the garner by the resistless bow of the Hon, FIDDLESTICK BOR.

> Our esteemed contemporary, the St. Paul Globe, is moved by some mysterious cause to observe that "non-partisanship" is "abroad." is all at sea, sure enough; and there appears to be no chance that it will ever get into an American port. And yet it is a curious concern, and worthy of the attention of collectors.

The Hon. POTATO PINGREE, Mayor of Detroit, has been flaming over the northern part of Michigan convincing or trying to convince the Republicans that he is the one and the only and the man of men to be nominated for Governor; and now he is getting great help in Detroit from the Hon. At. PACK, sometimes focundly known as "Alpacca," a machinist of experience and one of the subtlest henchmen that ever henched. The combination of POTATOES, PINGREE, and PACK is as full of strength as of alliteration, and may bode ill to the Hon THOMAS WITHERELL PALMER and all other Wolverine seekers of the purple.

The Hon. CLARENCE LEXOW as a revised edition of the Hon, HENRY CLAY is an object calculated to fill Nyack and the hearts of the 5.4083- other Republican candidates for Governor with envy and amaze. It may be that as he says and thinks he would rather be right than Governor. It will occur to some of the other 5,46814 candidates for Governor, however, to say with no becoming spltefulness that Mr. Lexow is much more likely to be left than he is either to be right or to be Governor. To such sharp words is greatness exposed even in Nyack

The Hon. BERÉ ANSON has had his celebrated Colts in Texas for the double purpose o letting the mild zephyrs of the Southwest flick the hayseed from their heads and of allowing the sons of the Lone Star to see baseball as she played in Chicago. A sreat humorist is HERE, but there is a deep vein of humor in Texas, too, and he struck some of it. At Dallas one of the Chicago players wa made to go to his bench by the crowd for controverting the umpire, and another player, indulging in the same amusement, was exiled from the grounds by a deputy sheriff. When there was a prospect of a tie and an extra game Mr. PARKER of Mr. Asson's company declared that he wouldn't play any more. A bad man on the bleaching boards heard the refractory word, "O. I guess you will," said this bleacher man, thereupon drawing out "a gun which PARKER describes as having been black

and eighteen inches long." Mr. PARKER played.
The course of discipline to which the Colts were submitted in Texas must have been as cease from his warfare on the devil in order sdifying to them as it was to the crowd, but times as many as a dozen vacancies ple passing the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and to concentrate his forces for the intestine | where was Admiral Anson then? Was his | with the movement.

voice not heard on the quarter deck? Where were his broadsides? Could a common weapon only eighteen inches long, silence him? Where, where were Admiral Bana's culverins and mangonels, his serpents and his bastlisks, and his good old roaring words?

The Hon. CHARLES TIMOTHEUS O'FER-BALL, Governor of Virginia, will leave Richmond for North Carolina on Wednesday. He will be accompanied by Col. COWARDIN, Col. MARYE, Col. BAHLEY, and other distinguished citizens, and will be gone about ten days, all of necessary formalities of question and chronology between the Governor of Virginia and the Goverpor of North Carolina, will be given following and studying the progress the great bareback builback canvass nomination for Congress from the Eighth Tar Heel district. Col. YORK and his bull are already filling North Carolina with pride and Joy. ginia responds to the same sentiments. Before the first of May every Governor and ex-Gov ernor in the South will be found in the triumphal train of Tyne and the Butt.

The Hop. JOHN RINALDO TANNER keeps on getting delegates by the hundred instructed Illinois Republican State Convention. He already has 1,100 out of 700, or 1,335 out of 800; it doesn't matter which, since he has and will have enough and to spare. And he has won them all by means of his masterly inven-tion of a Patent Automatic Hand Shakes, which grasps a hundred hands a minute, tenderly but firmly, and moves along on greased wheels and by the swift compulsion of elec-tricity. He has a Patent Hand Shaker in every county and twelve machines in Chicago. No wonder he is invincible. New York Republican candidates, please observe and preserve.

auspices offered by various Ohio seers all of the first-class and auspicating every day of the week, Sunday included, that Mr. McKinley' nomination is rapidly jumping from the stage of "the first ballot" to that of "acclamation. In short, the only cloud which hangs over the brilliant sky of hope is the fear that, as a result of the matchless enthusiastic demonstration now in process of demonstration, Mr. McKinley may have more than all the delegates and all

The project of turning the Metropolitan Opera House into a temporary bicycling school seems to stir wonder in many bosoms, but there is nothing in it to wall or beat the breast about. The probability is that in a few years grand opera will be given on bicycles. Lohengrin would do as well on a wheel as in a boat, and Menstofele on an illuminated "danger" be a decided improvement and amuse himself and everybody else. Tristan will wound himself by falling off. Tannhäuser will find a bicycle cademy in the Venusberg, and so on and on so. Even old Fufner will have to put his ugly hulk on wheels. Progress forever!

With what glad heart and capillary glee. even to the wagging of his comely head, does the Hon, WASH HESING, Postmaster of Chicago. await the construction of a new Post Office for that town and him! In that building will be the pride of American architecture, the Mexican onyx Comb Room and the Whiskering Gallery for HESING'S treasures, more pedanfically called the Califricological Exhibition by the men of science of the Smithsonian Institution.

" Build thee more stately mansions, O, my soul,

When the Comb Room and the Whiskering Gallery are constructed, the Hon. WASH HESING may be allowed to feel that his resthetic mission is done even if his political mission is only beginning.

The excess of potatoes in Wisconsin is to se turned to account by the ingenious devices of gain-seeking man. A distillery is to be built where the innocent tuber will be transmuted into whiskey. There may be something flattering to the pride in the thought of making drink out of food, after the manner of noteen, but what will the Drys have to say about it? A new danger makes faces at them. Why are they scattering their energies over resolutions in favor of the free coinage of silver? They coined at all, but prohibited as the raw ma-

When Congress first took up the case of Cuba there were foolish persons who said that Congress " wanted to put CLEVELAND in a hole." has tried to put Congress, or would like to put of the forty-five Tennessee counties which have it. We shall see. But he can't do it, for Conelected delegates have instructed them to vote gress is bigger than he is, and will be a power when he is not. Congress has something to say about the foreign policy as well as the domestic policy of this Government. It has said something about the policy it desires the Executive to pursue in the case of Cuba; and if its judgment, which is the judgment of the American people in this instance, shall be disregarded by the Executive, it can resort to other constitutional expedients which will be more effective. We do not desire that anybody in this country shall be put into a hole on account of Cuba; but, in any event, Congress can't b put into a hole by anybody against its will. The vote for Cuba in the House was 245 to 27.

> Proclamation in favor of granting belligerent rights to the army of the Cuban republic has been made by the American people through their Representatives and Senators in Congress. It is for the Executive to heed or to disregard the concurrent resolution that was voted for by an overwhelming majority of the members of both Houses. It is generally impolitic for a President stubbornly to oppose the sentiment and the strength of Congress and the country. A President is but as a reed in the wind when the American people are at cross purposes with him. Congress has a constitutional right to proclaim its judgment in the case of Cuba or upon any public affair in which the country is concerned; and it certainly is not much to say that that judgment ought to command the respect of the Executive.

P. and Q. in Florida Down where the orange blossoms blos, And the tarpon tarps all day; Where the sea shells seach

On a sliver beach You may find Tom Platt and Quay. Down where the billowy billows bill On the shrinking, shifting sand, Makes a golden night

They are strolling hand in hand, Down where the pink pincapples pine, And the sweet potatoes po Where the mock-birds call O'er the garden wall. They are talking soft and low

Down where the summer flowers flow, Plays tog with the trees, You will find this P. and Q. Down there the topaz rivers tope. And the red tomatoes to

There they talk and talk As they walk and walk, And nobody seems to know What in thunder they are talking about

The Pope on International Arbitration.

From the New York Times.

LONDON, April 11.—The Dails Chronics has scored unique journalistic feat by getting a letter from the Pope, through Cardinal Rampella, adoressed to its editor and warmly bestowing the Papal benediction on the paper's earnest efforts to promote international arbitration. This, following the manifestoes of the three English speaking Car dinals, gives to home a pre-inthence in this pacific ement which puts the English Established Church rather in a corner. I hear that the Arch bishop of Canterbury is being besieged by letters from Bishops and leading churchmen, clerical and lay, urging that some chance be given to them for mally to endorse the principle and identify the Church

ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH. The Calamity Mowlers and 16 to 1 The

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: The free coinage craze is dying out in the Southern States. A few subsidized publications keep at work grinding out fixed quantities of 16 to 1 literature, which is received gladly by voters who find it handy for kindling household fires. A few old demagogues who don't know that they are played out still yawp about the crime of 1873, but they find allm audiences, because men of sense are weary of hearing calamity howlers assert that the South is poor and mortgaged to the goldbugs of Wall street, when the truth is there is no other period of the his tory of the South that will show so favorably as the years from 1876 to 1896 in the material enrichment and moral progress of the people who dwell between the Potomao and the Rio Grande. They are better housed, better fed, better clothed, and better educated than in the

so-called "palmy days of slavery."

Whether we look at the expansion of the population of the Southern States or the enormous increase in industrial establishments, mines, and cultivated tracts of land therein, we have the same story of constant progress to rehoods about the condition of the South which are told by the "16 to 1" demagogues who are playing into the hands of the literary bureau of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is floodthe Canadian Pacific Railway, which is flooding Great Britain and Ireland with copies of spueches made by free coinage orators in the South, in which it is alleged that the people of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Texas are almost naked, short of food, and hardly better off than the fellaheen of Egypt, I have a letter from a distinguished clergyman in Great Britain who recently organized a body of 250 well-to-do farmers, having \$200,000 cash, to buy and settle a tract of land in Texas. Before he perfected arrangements the shrewd Canadian Pacific agents got among the colonists and gave each person copies of calamity howls, speeches made by Southern Populists. The result is that the foreign farmers have decided to go to Canada. Every person in the party would have been worth \$10,000 to Texas in ten years.

Down with all calamity howlers against the South!

NEW YORK, April 10.

New York, April 10.

Are Our Crack Regiments Barred to Jews ! To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: In your issue of yesterday, referring editorially to the absurd proposition to form a Jewish regiment of the National Guard, you state that "Jews, as well as other people, may enter the existing regiments of the National Guard. There would be no more propriety in raising a regiment of Jews than one of reliable to the state of the National Guard. a regiment of Jews than one of anti-Semites From evidence based upon experience I wish most imphatically to deny this statement. At least one regiment of anti-Semites already exists. It is the unwritten law of the Seventh Regiment that "no He

tempted to enlist in two different companies of this regiment. At the time, the Memberahlp Committees to which my application was referred frankly stated that religious prejudice would prevent my election. and advised me to withdraw.

I took their advice, and applied to the Twenty second Regiment, forced the matter, and was rejected on similar grounds by both companies A and B. The Captain of Company H, now Lieut. Col. King, pr

nterests.

A number of Jews are now enlisted in the lastnamed regiment, where the prejudices of a few have since, I believe, been overcome by the good sense of the many. In the Seventh, I believe, there are also a few Jews-a very few-who have been in many years I also happen to know of a man being rejected by the Seventh Regiment who applied as a retail grocer, who was within a few mouths afterward elected when applying as a member of the Produce Ex-

The law governing enlistments in the National Guard needs amendment sadly in order to prevent cases of this character.

Too High-priced Theatre Tickets. To the Epiton of The Sex-Sir: The writer is one

of a party of six who have been in the habit of attend-ing various theatres every Saturday night for several easons, that being the most convenient evening for all of them. In consequence of some theatres raising the price of seats to \$2 we have determined not to patronize such houses, and have given the preference to those who only ask \$1.50. We have been to vari to those who only ask \$1.50. We have been to various theatres in this city probably twenty five times this season, so that it has made quite a difference in expenditure during this time.

Another matter is the manner of distributing choice seats to the hotels, where a promium is demanded, and allowing them to return same on evening of performance. No one objects to parties speculating in theatre tickets, providing it is done in a bona fide manner; but under the prevailing system of collusion between the box offer and speculators it savors of extortion, which is repugnant to fair-minded American theatregoers. New York, April 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: The measles in the White House family and the precautions that are taking to prevent the spread of the disease suggest an inquiry as to the advisability of such a course. Is to not much better to let children have the diseases of children and be done with them? In case, for instance measles begins with one child, is it not better to let the others have it, when proper precautions may be taken in advance, than to keep it away and take the chances of the child getting it elsewhere and running the risk of aggravating it before it is definitely known what is the matter. It is very seldom that these children's diseases result seriously to children, while if they are contracted later in life they often prove serious, if not fatal. They are bound to come some time, and is it not better to let then come as soon as possible? What do the physicians say to this?

BROOKLYN, April 11. Wedding Attire in Kentucky.

From the Lexington Herald.

Lawrencentro, April 8.—A queer runaway wedding party were the guests of this place last night. William A. Casey and Miss Alice Palmer of the rural district of the county came to Lawrenceburg last night. To-day they proceeded to Jeffersonville, and after encounter-ing many vicissitudes succeeded in getting married. The bride wore a green polks dot calico. The groot was attired in boots, sky blue trousers with a black satin stripe down the seam, jeans coat and vest, with a huge bow of pink ribbon pinned to the lapel. A large white felt hat completed the protesque costume.

Their appearance on the street with interlocked arms was the occasion of much mirth to citizens.

A Great Grandmother and a Bride

From the Daily Eastern Argus. When a Yankee great grandmother becomes Allen of Athol, Mass., who was married Wednesday to a farmer of a neighboring town, is 75 years old-five years older than her new husband. Marriages among people who have passed the age of 70 occur year in New England, but the number of vomen who at the age of 75 have great grandchil-

dren, as this lady is said to have, is very small. Jewish View of a Pake Sheet. From the Jewish Tribune

A daily journal, which for several years has en-joyed the advertising patronage of New Yorkers, ap-pears to be "on its last legs." The public are weary of fakes and at last realize that the only method for crushing such disreputable sheets is to withdraw both advertising and subscription patronage, the only

New Things Not Coming His Way. From Brooklyn Life ..

Barnstormer-I never could abide the Easter sea-Soubrette-Why, I think it's lovely-new bonnets, new gowns --

Nebraska's Surplus of Culture. From the Lincoln Couries

Culture is the thing. In this State the people wade about in it knee deep. It is all pervading. We have more culture than corn. A Portrait in Vitriol. From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The World has been stripped of all character for truth or decency, and stands to day an ishmaelite in the newspaper and social world. His Wonderful Memory.

A men 107 years old is nive at Jefferso His chief endorsement as to ace is that is remembers a time when politics William I a lime when noticer William it Morrison A. Alger was an aspirant for office of

Their Similarity.

I rom the Indianapolis Journal. Charity," said the proverb-loving boarder. " begins And," said the Cheerful Idiot, "so also do divorce

Setting the Sup. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher Why did Joshua make the sun stand still? Tommy-I guess it didn't agree with his watch.

THE MALIGNANT BURNEY WENTERS

An Excement Sum Civen to the Canadia Pacific Through the Bonded Car System, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I read with great pleasure in THE SUN of March 29 the very able editorial entitled "The Malignant Enemy We Nurse," and the letter of your correspondent from Ottawa. Will you permit me to add a few facts as to the subsidies of the Canadian Pacific, the amount which that corporation secures through the bonded car bustness, and the steps taken to repeal the laws under which this bonded system of robbing

American railways is conducted ?
First, as to the subsidies to the Canadian Pacific. As a matter of fact, the entire line of railway was built with public money for the benefit of the corporation owners and their friends in office. The first item in this list is the gift of 714 miles of railway built by the Dominion Government at a cost of \$50,000. 000 (see public accounts of Canada for 1867). Next comes a subsidy of \$25,000,000 (sec. 8, act of Feb. 13, 1881). Then \$20,000,000 Government bonds, exchanged for a like amount of the company's loan, and \$10,000,000 money loaned for construction (sec. 4, act of July 4, 1885). This makes a total of actual cash amounting to \$105,000,000. The Government guaranteed the interest on the company's bonds to the amount of \$80,000,000, making a grand total of \$185,000,000 in cash and guaranteed bonds, certainly enough to build and equip the entire line. Besides this, \$7,000,000 to duties on steel rails and other material for construction was remitted, and then the rallway was exempted from all taxation.

The existing road, which passes through the State of Maine, connecting with Halifax, is subsidized at the rate of \$180,000 a year for

The existing road, which passes through the State of Maine, connecting with Halifar, is subsidized at the rate of \$180,000 a year for twenty years. The two trans-Pacific lines, from Vancouver to New Zealand and from the same port to China and Japan, are subsidized at the rate of \$625,000 a year, and the proposed line of twenty-knot steamers to Halifaz is to receive \$800,000 per year.

These are the subsidies given by its own Government to the Canadian Pacific and its ocean connections. Now let us see what the United States gives to this foreign corporation which competes with its own home railways.

The Hon, W. P. Hepburn of lows, now a member of the House of Representatives and Chrisman of the Committee on Inter-State Connerce, in an interview some pears ago, said that, after examination made by him while Solicitor of the Treasury, he knew that \$480,000 bended cars were sent over the Canadian Pacific in 1888. An extimate of \$75 as the rate for each car would certainly not be too much, and it is a fact that the number son has largely increased, so that 500,000 oceas for each of the past ten years would not be excessive. That would make \$37,500,000 per annum, or \$375,000,000 in the ten years excessive. That would make \$37,500,000 per annum, or \$375,000,000 in the ten years excessive. The bonded car system, every dollar of this sum not paid for transportation to the Eastern terminal would have gone to the Northern Pacific, or the contra and Union Pacific. Not less than \$200,000,000 would have been added to the receipts of these two American subsidized lines, both now in the hands of receivers, if this traffic had not been diverted by the infamous "bonded car" system.

There is one other point on this subject which should be considered. Every American and every foreigner landing at any point in the United States, with the exception of foreign Ambassadors, are compelled to ubmit his or her personal belongings to a United States customs officer. Every dollar's worth of goods on which duty is paid passes the same ord

Treasury until last week and is not yet answered.

Col. Hardy had his attention called to this subject some years ago, and after his election to Cogress devoted some time to its investigation, so that he is fully prepared to make this fight for the repeal of the laws under which "we nurse" this "malignant enemy."

The Canadian Pacific keeps a "legislative agent" in the United States, but he seems to be a useless and costly appanage, for there are certain interests in the United States that will not permit this law repealed.

Washington, April 10.

E. N. H.

SUNBEAMS.

ow drifts six to eight feet high filled son of the streets in Echo, Minn., last Easter Sunday, brated her hundredth birthday on March 13 and

-All the merchants in Plymouth, Mich., have en

tered into an agreement to hereafter do business on a business basis. None of them will in future offer chromos, prize packages, or any other gifts in the effort to secure trade.

—A woman in San José, Cal., who got a divorce from her husband seven months ago and had him ent to jail for six months for extreme cruelty to her, was remarried to him last week, three weeks

after he was released from prison. -More than 40,000 sparrows have been destroyed in Gratiot county, Mich., during the past twelve months. shown by the bountles paid, but the birds appear to be practically as numerous as ever. One man makes a good income as a sparrow hunter, collecting an average of \$60 a month in bounties.

-Last season's salmon pack in British Columbia was 566,395 cases. It is expected the pack on the Columbia River this season will be enormous if the run is good. Many canning establishments have been removed to the American side of the river, because Canadian canners are only permit ted to use nets, while American canners may use any device to catch the fish. -Many people in Omaha, Neb., are opposed to the

curfew ordinance, compelling children to be all home by v o'clock at night, which went into effect recently. They are preparing a new ordiis exactly like the curfew ordinance except that it is made to apply to married men instead of chil-dren. It is sure of a few votes in the Council, although perhaps it is not expected that it will pass. -An important find of skeletons of prehistoric people, supposed to be cliff dwellers, was made some ten days ago on Beaver Creek, Yavapal county, Ariz. The skeletons were laid out in or-

derly arrangement on natural shelves in the chalk like cliffs bordering the creek. There were about forty skeletons in all, and each was laid on a place of matting. They were evidently of full grown people, but were very small in size and were in a remarkably good state of preservation. -Eleven cik that have been broken to barness and trained to drive single, double, and tandem, are owned by two men of Columbia Falls, Mon. They were captured about a year ago and were castly tamed, being now as gentle as horses. They

were taken by hunters on skis. When an elk was Harnstormer (sadly)-Yes, but so many old eggs. ocated it was driven down the mountain side into the deep snow in the valleys and there roped and made captive. The owners have had offers ratif ing from \$200 to \$250 spiece for the animals, but none of the herd to for sale. -Another big log raft is soon to be made up in the Columbia River to be towed down the coast to San Francisco. It is to consist of piles amounting to about 700,000 feet of lumber, board measure. If

the raft reaches San Francisco intact the piles rad be sold there 30 to 40 per cent, cheaper than if the Those interested in the scheme say that experience with former rafts has enabled them to reduce the risk to a minimum, and they have no doubt that the big raft will reach san Francisco anfely.

-The trolley car and the bleycle are credited with being mainly responsible for the remarks of fact, stated in the bepartment of Agriculture r-ports, that the value of the horses and mules to the country decreased by almost one half between its and the end of last year. The aggregate declinhe value of horses is put down at \$500,000 and of mules at \$50,000,000. The stories that he come from Western ranges intely seem to bear or the figures in general. A Lewiston, Idaho, neuhighly necessary cayuse as being a "pest and a nulsance" in that region, and rejoiced over the advent of a company seeking 5,000 cayuses to supply a rendering establishment.